to disposal their secure mississing and disposed in stores. From the center of the foliage aparture the head and here of a singled Research of the street little. The droppers of the bases to the wind the warmen and demand a the comment of safely one the completence above the paper of the pulse on specings the mesh of the personal the harms of the formation of the discovered which was done who we would mingred angents who bound with transport in their hands over the other. At the back of these figures, grounded curvings

of pain have rollon the chargement of the role of the arch. In a building like this intended for the use of large as manufacture is more our receiver a mention of menument that the leaders through the growing the property bloods were serviced being the critical indicated. Therefore great attention has been given to the disperse to legal on hacks and the that sufer in come

Where mercaning conditions the consideran academic in

The breastwork of the ground flow will be painted in all white with appropriate shading. The herastauries to the other time will be painted in discreper of different shades The coolings of the serveral tiers will be painted in distanteer of given coders. The back waits of all the balancies will be painted in frence in imitation of ruby damask The pillers supporting the various balconics and all the offer wood work inside the speciatory will be painted white and appropriately gelt. The sides of the prescentians will be painted in discourse of various shados. The wall including the area will be painted white. All the salient points of the most work comices etc. will be gorgeously golded. The building will be lighted by so chandellers, pulsard white and richly git. Each chandeller springs from a Box's bond or some equally bold device. Around the mehitreve of the ceiling will be a coronal of minute jets of light, composed of hundreds of burners. These with the marketers, will be so disposed as to shed a soft radiance.

The stage is Is feet in depth and 85 feet wide. In case of fire, a large fron portcullis is provided to descend behind the proscerium, and shut off all communication with the body of the house. Above the stage are a large number of copper pipes running in transverse and longitudinal ricus; these are perforated with numberless holes, and should it be necessary to bring them into use, water would be supplied from two reservoirs beneath the roof and in a few seconds the whole stage could be deleged. There are two other reservoirs beneath the roof, connecting with four hydrants, having hose attached, at the four corners of the stage. The house will be heated by hot air apparatus and the impure air will be forced from the building and a constant supply of pure filtered air kept up, by the most approved modes of ventilation.

The immense size of the building demanded great care in

adapting it to the proper transmission of sound. To this end the architect has wainscotted the walls, made each piler a seunding board, and even hollowed the breastworks ceilings and every part that was capable of vibration. To prevent the great length of the theater from overreaching the extent of articulate sound, the stage has been projected about ten feet into the area of the parquette. To intercept the reflection of sound back upon the stage in an echo after the fashion of the whispering gallery in the dome of St. Paul's, the partitions opposite the stage, in the first and second balconies, are elevated as much as possible. For the same purpose the heavy projections of the prosec-nium and bexes condense the sound, and throw it with greater force into the theater, while the deep recess and beavy bangings preclude the possibility of its return. But despite the nicest accoustical calculation, should the ventilatory arrangements prove defective, the building will be but a hollow tub, tasnsmitting sound, but destroying its intelligibility.

When completed this building will be second to none in the harmonious magn fleence of its interior decorations— the grand sweep of the spectatory, blazing with bejeweled beauty: the foreground of fine white and gold, with shaded relief; the raddy background, giving prominence to the vast audience, the bold curves and the graceful foliage; all overspread, permeated and pervaded with a quiet radiance, like golden rain, will present a coup de ail of unsurpassed grandeur. Some may object that the pillars which support the balconies are not composed of iron, which would certainly present a more airy appearance; but in consideration of the immensity of the building, the managers believed the use of iron would excite a feeling of insecurity and terror in the minds of the audience. Aside from the pillars inspiring the audience with confidence, they are more in character with the magnitude of the building.

The Academy is adapted for ball room purposes, as well as operatic performances. The seats may readily be unscrewed from the floor, and by a mechanical contrivance the floor can be elevated to a level with the stage, and as fine a ball-room as the most devoted Terpsichorean cou'd desire is ready for immediate use.

In a building devoted to public entertainment—the con-

servation of public comfort, especially in the matter of space, is a great desideratum. The introduction of a new species of chair will undoubtedly go far toward the attainment of this end. These new chairs are composed of gilded cast-iron frames, well padded at the back, seat, and arm rests, and covered with crimson plush. The space between the backs of the chairs is 23 inches. The width of the body of each chair is 20 inches, its depth is one foot, while the seat two feet in depth. Its novelty consists in the seat folding up flat against the back of the chair, by means of springs attached to a pivot, whenever the occupant rises. This allows him to step back within the space of the footdeep frame, and give free passage to lady or gentleman. Seats of this description will be inserted in the wall at the back of the spectatory, so that when the building is unusually crowded they may be made use of: at other times they will fold up against the wall, ever ready for use, but never in the way. These seats cannot become dusty, for so soon as the audience rise to depart, the seats fold up and free passage way is afforded to any part of the house.

The details of the building are complete in every sense. There are five refreshment saloons, three kitchens, and other arrangements for the accommodation of public balls, dinners and entertainments generally. Altogether this building in its conception and execution hids fair to confor well doserved fame upon the architect, Mr. Saltzer, to be an orus ment worthy of the commercial metropolis of the country, and a lasting honor to the princely enterprise of its founders. It is to be hoped that the liberality which has characterized the erection of the building, will influence its man agement. Should the prices of admission be placed so low as to be no barrier to the popular enjoyment of first class opera-the exotic will become indigenous-the success of the enterprise be beyond all question.

FACTS OF SLAVERY.

A negro man was killed at a corn shocking near Nash ville, on Saturday night, by a lad 18 years of age.

[fonterile Courier, 26th.

AN ANYARE OF LOVE.—Last Saturday a fagitive slave-belonging to Judge Fitch, of this State, was captured in Jackson County, Ind., and given over to his owner. There was with him at the time he was taken a white girl, who had induced him to make his escape that she might join herself for life to his dark fortune. [Louisville Courier, 24th. ** Last Priday a negro man, the property of Jenses Thornberry, living first Library living first living

Yes! but although as rich as Crusus, it all belongs to his master, if he sees fit to claim it, according to slaveholding law. Does any one doubt that any master would be so mean as to appropriate it to his own use! Would it be worse, in any sonse, than the case of the master in Covington, whe contracted with his slave for the purchase of his freedom, and after pocketing the price sold him into perpetual bondage, the Courts sustaining the shameful set?

Kirknapper's Courage—A correspondent of The Christian Frees, writing from Locast Grove, Adams Co., Chio, gives the following account of another outrage on the facilities from oppression:

from Press, writing from Locust Grove, Adami Us. Uses, gives the following account of another outrage on the far gitives from oppression:

Last week, two beings in the form of men, but acting more like fiends from the lower regions, passed thereasy our village, and stayed at a tavern on the outwarts of the village. They passed on northward in passent of conservations and being armed, report says, with ten revolving pictols, they of course were well prepared to perform these moss ter's service. They shot the horse upon which the woman was riding. They caught one of the sgen and the woman was riding. They caught one of the sgen and the woman was riding. They caught one of the sgen and the woman was riding. They caught one of the sgen and the woman deep the the woman go to save the man.

They returned on Saturday with their poor persecuted, robbed victim, tied hand and foot, like a taken so maid derer. The helpless man was badly narred with known deep condition they marched him to the above together their wounded and bleeding homan chasted field all weight on the wounded with their pistols in hand where they taget their wounded and bleeding homan chasted indeed all weight on Saturday with his feet tied under the horse's belly, heavyly peaceable chizens both in the village and counter. What a contract! Only a few days before on which and of the band, theorem on which are appreciated with the eagle fulttering in the horse, woman, each calculated.

Alas, has this rution so shome! Will is compose to Wen'de not such men have been securing in Washington's pay when valuat men were mented for more with any puriod plant would shoot stay times, took one man not a girl, and had to be ma-gring, in sain the men.

Notes to blank, while the bland of millions is to place in Cod from the ground for vergousness on its cattle hand, the books who were white hand, the books when we have the books with a part breakers and make produced when had been and treakers and all moved in a better the make produced and all moved in a better the make produced and all moved in a better the make produced and all moved in a better the make produced and all moved in a better the make produced and all moved in a best of the make the ma

Proces True Cante A short distance below Fort Pulcoting chore lives an old major man in a lag cabin, by the name of Truch Tank Whether it he the same process and hom Mrs Stewn has becomed such a world with representation or each my cannot save. At all exorate, Under True Items there there is his cabin by himself, as faithful as I in Then these there in his cable by binarell, as faithful and in distribute a regree so over fived, causing his daily breach by handing wood to focus, and has accumulated as an investigation of the past few reason with which he bought his own free him. Since he has been a five man. Due has everylad head to lay up many casing he have his wife, a slave in Middle flow reason. On Sanday or Sanday might, some person get into five, each and about his allowing mans 62d or \$500 m minors, which he had hid in his best for safe keeping. Tom was sevely distrepsed about his loss and yesterday requested a hady to write to his old woman about his distress. [Manaphis Whig.

A Proces or the BRUTALIERS INTEREST OF SLAVERY WE are compelled to chronicle the elecandance of a very degree ful, yet sail seens, that occurred in one of the principal streets of our town, on last Saturday night. A negro man, the property of Mr. John Ash, in passing down street, on his return home, was violently assaulted by several young men, residents of our place, with stones and other implements of mischlef. After being pursued some distance, without making any detense, the black man, dire on to desperation from the repeated injuries he had received, anddenly halted, and picking up a stone, threw it at one of his assaillants with such force as to cause death in a few minutes.

ew minutes.
So has ended the mortal exceet of John Winter Bowers. who has been resered in our midet—and has had the alrean-tage of good morel instruction—the example of kind and nous relations and friends, but unfortunately for the bane-ful influence of vicious [systifations] associations, he has been hurried to his long home. [Williamsport Banner.

been hurried to his long home. [Williamsport Banner.

Sale of Scuthern Flesh Goods.—A lot of slaves, numbering sixteen, belonging to the heirs of Androw P. Beine, were sold at acction in Montho County, Va., a fow days ago, for \$12,090.50. The Farmers' Friend says that three of them were infants, and one a very old woman. Twelve of them averaged \$1,000 each, of which seven were, and two of the men were only second or third rate.

[Galveston News. 15c.]

A Chiminal Offense.—A negro, belonging to Mr. Hagh Nelson, of Petersburg, was arrested by officer Tyler, this morning for going at large. She was sent for trial to the Count of Hustings.

[Evening (Va.) Bulletin.

Judy, a female slave on the plantation of Mr. E. B. Richardson, Bland County, North Caroline, recently died at the great age of 110. She was one of the eight slaves who nearly sixty years ago were the first settlers on the estate upon which she died, all but one of whom have reached a very advanced age.

advanced age.

a very advanced age.

UNCLE TOR IN PHILADELPHIA.—After an unparalleled run at the National Theater of Philadelphia, Uncle Tom's Cabin (Aiken's version) was produced at the Chesdut st. Theater, sud has already been acted /ffy/tao times. A Pittsburgh its popularity has been unprecedented in the theatrieal history of that city. At Detroit, Cloveland and other cities it is equally successful.

the arrical history of that city. At Defroit, Cleveland and other cities it is equally encossful.

The Cotor or Vinguis "Nigoras."—Fwo mulatto brothers recently made application to one of the courts at Richmond, Va., asserting that they had so far removed from their original bloods as to guittle them to the benefit of an Act of Assembly, which declares that persons with less than one fourth negro blood shall be considered white persons; and under this plea they claimed the privilega of going abroad without registers. The court, after hearing requirements on both sides, refused the application. The Richmond Enquirer endorses this decision, and remarks:

"The low and circumstances under which this application was made would free about one fourth of the slaves of the Commonwealth, and to lead to interminable difficulties on the subject. One-tenth negro blood would be little enough to piace a negro on the footing of a white nerson." What a precious confession have we here—that one fourth of the Virginia slaves have three parts of white blood to one of black!—a confession in substance that the slaveholders apprecian are found, claiming to be called by God to teach mankind the way to heaven, who justify the iniquity, and even labor to prove from holy writ that thas the sauction of the Almighty! [Rockingham Messenger.

MERDERED BY HIS SLAYES.—Wylke Kearney, of Caldwell Conny, Ky, was mutdered last week by his known. MURDERED BY HIS SLAVES.—Wylie Kearney, of Caldwell County, Ky., was murdered fast week by his two slaves, boys of 18 and 19 years, who made up a plot and executed it in revenge of his cruelty to thom. While going executed it in evening or instructive to death. What goals out into the field to labor, he thrashed one of them, who resisted, the other coming to his aid. One of the two slipped up behind his master and threw a rope over his head, whereupon each one caught the ends of the rope and breight him to the ground, and with the rope and their hands killed him instantly by choking. The boys were arrested and ledged in jail, and have made a confession of the ghosy facts.

A NEGEO SLAVE TRADER .- At Chagres, says a Southern A National State Industriana, Alexanders, say a somain crokenpe, there is an industrious, fluidly, money making negre, known as Joe Taylor, who keeps an eating house, and is very popular with the officers of the steamers on the California line. Joe had been a slave in New Orloans, but purchased his freedom, went to Chagres and soon accumulated enough to buy his wife, who, with a daughter, he had left behind him in slavery. Having thus secured a parter of the west on wore properously than ever, and soon lated enough to buy his wife, who, with a daughter, as had left behind him in slavery. Having thus secured a partner, Joe went on more prosperously than ever, and soon found himself in circumstances to buy his daughter, and bring her to Chegres, expecting much satisfaction in having her in his family, and with her assistance to increase his business and his profits. But these anticipations were not realized. The girl proved to be lazy and impadent. She was "sussy to her mother" on all occasions, and had no disposition to assist in the labors of Joe's establishment.

Joe meurined over Judy's perversenses, and tried various means to reform her; but all his pains were for maight—the girl was incorrigible. One fine day, just before the steamer Crescent City, commanded by Capt. Schenek, was about to leave for New Orleans, Joe invited Judy to take a trip with him, and visit her friends in the city, where she had been born and brought ap. Judy joyfully consented. She did n't like Chagres "anyhow," and she longed to see New-Orleans once more. The arrangements were soon made; Joe and the froward Judy went aboard, and in due time reached New-Orleans. The day after they arrived Joe returned Judy to the condition out of which he had brought her—HE sout BEER INTO SLAVERT! When his friends heard of this most unexpected "business transmention," they represented him for selling his own dosh and bedeeped to her hopeless boolonge. But Joe did not. he had brought her—HE SOLD HER INTO SLAVER! When his friends heard of this most unexpected "business transmation," they represented him for selling his own flosh and blood into "hopeless bondage." But Joe did not seem to be moved by any appeals which were made to his feelings as a parent. He said he could do nothing "wid "de gal-she was lazy and sassy; she would do better wid "a good massts, maybe; and he did n't want to talk about "sellin her—she did n't fetch as much as he paid for her "by a bundred and fifty dollars!" [Southern Exch.

TWENTY LASHES.-Three slaves were arraigned before

"rellin her—she did n't fetch as much as he paid for her
"by a humbled and ritty dollars!" [Southern Exch.

Twenty Lashes.—Three slaves were arraigned before
the Recorder vesterdhy for gambling in a coffee house at
the corner of Benjamin and New Levee sts., and ordered
to receive twenty lashes each, when their masters shall
call for them. A L m. c. named John Burthe, was arrested
with them. His case was continued till to-day.

The slave Peter, belonging to a Mr. Pepper, was ordered
to receive ten lasiles for carrying a concealed weapon and
threatening. W. J. Retwood. The slaves are making
"progress" evidently, and seem disposed to acquire fash
ionable habits.

SLAVE STEARER CAUGHT.—The Louisville Courter of
the 12th inst says that Col. John Reid, of Mason County,
Ky., who had been for some days in that city on a visit,
received intelligence that four of his slaves had been an
iteed away from his farm. Two of them, however, were
subsequently captured, together with the white man who
had been assisting them freedomward.

SUIT OF A COLOREM MAS AT THE SOUTH FOR THE FREEross.—The Wilmungton in C., Heradd mentions an interesting once which had just been decided in that county.
A colored man George Allon, brought a sail against Elka
rah Allen (white) for trespass of elarmis, in that he had
illegally deprived said George of his liberty. The principal evidence relied on by the plaintiff was the record of
cannotization made in 1802 by the grandfather of the prosent defendant in favor of the grandmother of the plaintiff,
in the Quarter Sessions for the County of Branswick. It
was objected on the part of the defendant that the act of
commonization was not valid, for the resoon that there was
no evidence to satisfy the Court that the bond given by
Filkaniah Allen, the grandfather of defendant, was accusted
by him, and that the rolors the act of Assembly required the
bond to be liked under certain penalties, but did not make
the liked service of the state of demandipate was not
perfect, but void. It was contended by

Was arrived to fine the order of deposition. A claim, then grouped of M Marker was becought to their book only to be noticed denses. Will will be subject to the book of the best of the order of denses. Will will be subject these a favorages for his form of denses. Will will be subject that a favorage for the form of the form of the form of the favorage of the favo

Wight not be expected to thick actimate on and, only to be for full of bleas of freedom. Through thicks, No. 19.

For the first have the continuous of States at the people of Abalcama are electronic activities in favor of a low assumpting above from exactline of their three diport of the first to according to several and several has fastitution, and thereby featify and strongthen the fastitution giving the power classes an interest to its attendit properties of alayer on a feet large plantations, leaving the man of the white non-slaved holders. It is thought the power of the wordshing to distribute that description of property among a larger camber of owners.

The Power District Democrat, Nov. 28, says.

A State Hossen Charles by Asserting to the Fourty as two Casars. We are informed that a slaveholder mannel Dantel C Pavor, of Levington, Kentucky, came to this city had week on a clave bunt, but he soon learned that he slaves were all in Canada, where it was impossible for him to recondure them unless they were kidnapped or de-

canada or here, with a view of making a permanent real-dence in this vicinity.

At other times is the for the purpose of giving them memory, or if they were common to Detroit he would give them free papers. Finally, he went over to Windsor yesterday, (Sanday, the 7th,) where he met one of the objects of his search. He offered \$10 to any man that would get the fugitive to step on bound the ferry boat, saying that "the boay wented to go back, but hadn't the coarage to "start." But the young man was very suddenly taken with a chill, and went to bed sick in a room at the old barracks. Mr. Payno seeing there was no other chance, reserted to the devil's trump card of deception.

He hought a bottle of whisky and carried it to the badside of the sick man, and insisted upon his drinking a fall glass of it, supposing doubtless, that if he coald succeed in getting him drunk, he would get up from a sick bed and cross the river with him. But just as he was in the act of administering the delusive draught, he was suddenly knacked down by another fugitive, who in company with others, gave him about 100 lashes, well laid on with a largo "bell whip,"—brought from a southern plantation, where it had often been applied to the backs of slaves. They not only made him mindful of the many florgings he had given his slaves, but he even remembered that he was an Abolitients of the Garrison stamp; which he most solemnly declared; referring to Mr. Bibb, and other gentle-themen as witnesses.

He didn't stavlong in the Queen's dominions after they

themen as witnesses.

He didn't stay long in the Queen's dominions after they

He didn't stay long in the Queen's dominious after they let him go. The climate does not agree with his southern constitution at all.

Thus ends the first attempt of The Free Press to carry on its business of the "Return U. G. R. R." which it advertised a short time ago. This Payue is supposed to be the "two Kentucky gentlemen" to which The Free Press alluded as on their way to Detroit, to carry back those colored people who had found freedom a bore and a misance. The same journal, Nov. 26, mentions having received a cell from a young man named "William Alexander," whose singular escape from a court of justice in Gincin neil, a few days ago, will be remembered by our readers, and who had just arrived in Detroit on a special train of the U. C. R. R. Bir. Alexander was called "Lewis" on the trial. The Democrat proceeds to say:

the U.C. R. R. Mar. Alexander was called "Lewis" on the Mr. A is a very fire, intelligent-looking man, probably about 2 Mr. A is a very fire, intelligent-looking man, probably about 2 years old. He had lived the pears with Marsiall, the man who claimed to even then. Was probably about 18 when Marsiall, here may be used to the man and the marked him from a distint part of Kentreek. He knows addition to the crede, only that he was used that his mother had died not long after he went to live on Marshall's plantation. Marshall is a popher of the notorious Tem Marshalling will give "our Southern bretheen" an idea hew maintees it incasted on the Under Grand Railroad. The line is wholly managed by colored people, and chiefly by fortives. Among the stocholorers, however, we are seared there are many white men who stand high is favor with the South. The head may construct to the for the sake of office when the heart decline to follow unit. Scanter Bird was not unique in his inconsistencies. Here is the bill.

Consigned to the care of a kind Providence, for Canash. D.

The H. B. of J. T. H. C. W.

We learn from a private note from a Freight Agent, that the scathern end of the road is sending forwarder good deal of freight leave, and business premises to be briefs during the whiter. The recting of the Chio is looked forward to sellikely to Increase the nine of "chaitels" going north. The agent desires as to say "this line has never most with an accident.

"The has bever met with an accident."

NEGROES for SALE.—Direct from Virginia and Maryland. Just received, an unusually large and general will be kept good throughout the bestings of the supply of Horana and Explanation. New York New Yor NEW-ORLEANS SLAVE DEPOT, Nos. 68

A.P. O.H.I.F.ANS SLAATE DEFOOT, NOS. 63.

Berraine and 157 Commonwel, next door to Commonly 0.05 for sale on reasonable terms, for cash or city acceptance. Particular attention paid to consistency on commission from Merchans, Cotton and Susar and of severy description. Having connected to my old establishes integered commodians mice house, cowned by Juints Lilly, stelly ecopied by Mrs. Harrison as a boarding house. I will be accommodate three funded Magroes for those who may known Virstin, North and South Carolina, Missauli and Kenand will keep contently on hand, for sale, Machanics of all discuss, House not Field Servants, and will be receiving Slaves and y throughout the season. Also, accommodations for board-

Teacuise Neguees to Read and Write. Yesterday morning Mrs. Margaret Douglas was arraigned before the Circuit Court, on a charge of teaching negro children to read and write, contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Virginia. By some means, a report had been previously circuinted that the lady had determined not to employ the services of counsel, but to rely solidly on her own legal abilities in conducting her defense. It is unnecessary to say that this announcement, so unusual in our Anti-Bloomer, and Auti Woman's Rights community, succeeded in filling our Court room with persons to witness the novel speciacle. As she entered the Court room and took her cust among the Attorneys at the Bar, a most ness the novel speciacle. As she entered the Court room and took her sent among the Attorneys at the Bar, a most profound sensation was created, and an anhounded carross it to obtain a glimpse at the intrepid female, who could thus heldly encrosed upon the prerogatives hithorto recreved to one a and pantaloons, was visible in every countenance. The jury had no sconer been empanualled than the lady, without waiting for the examination of winesses, or the opening remarks of the Attorney for the Common

or the opening remarks of the Attorney for the Common wealth, proceeded in a clear and melodious voice to the consideration of the charges set forth in the insistement. The surprise of the whole legal fraternity was so great, at this sudden revolution in the time-honored practice of the Courts, that she had progressed considerably into the morits of the case before His Honor removered himself sufficiently to inform her that it would be more regular to suspend her remarks until after the examination of witnesses was concluded. The lady readily assented to the proposition of His Honor, and the witnesses for the Common. incently to inform her that it would be more regular to suspend her remarks until after the examination of witnesses was concluded. The lady readily assented to the proposition of His Honor, and the witnesses for the Commonwealth were celled to the stand. By their teatimony it appeared that, some months ago, information, reached His Honor the Mayor, Simon S. Sinbbs, Esq., of a school for the education of blacks being in successful operation in the City of Norfolk, under the superintendence of Mrs. Douglas. A warrant was immediately issued, with directions to the officers to bring all parties concerned before him, in order that the matter might be investigated. Upon repairing to the residence of Mrs. Douglas, the officers found some eighteen or twenty youthful descendants of Ham engaged in literary pursuits, all of whom, with their teachers, Mrs. Douglas and her daugher, were taken into custody and carried to the Mayor's Office. After a full investigation of the matter, his Honor decided to dismiss the complaint in order that a Grand Jury might have an opperunity of giving it consideration. At the mosting of the Grand Jury a true bill was found against Mrs. Douglas and her daughter, but the latter having previously gone to New York, process could not be served upon her. On the part of the defense, the lady examined several prominent and respectable gentlemen, misubers of the Church, for the purpose of showing that the practice of teaching blacks had been assactified by the customs of the members of the different Churches in the city in having Sanday Schools exclusively for that purpose. It did not appear from the evidence of any of the goullemen called upon by Mrs. Douglas, that they had actually seen negroes the other of the different Churches in the city in having Sanday Schools of the city, but the fact, as stated by them, that nearly all the negroes attending the Sunday Schools could read, gave the to a violent suspicion that many of the ladies and gentlemen of our city, moving in the higher circles of teach

FEBSIDAL ITEMS

Because there was the later of the later of the same and the same of the later of the same A F course We can proceed a few forms of the first of the few files and the few files are proceed as a few files and the few files are proceed as a few file

enting the practical rights of arman, we shall complete to mak later exclusively in printing this paper.

The New John B. Drowner, A. M., of Albacheny City, a formerly of Samewille has been almost Problems of Interior and Prifes Letters in the Donates of University.

Granuff, Chin.

The Rev Dr Hall, of Normall, has been manimously change Profesor of Ecologisatical History and Pastoral Care, in the Literary and Theological Institute at East Windsov. Ct.

11. H. Livingston, one of the Editors of The Sacrames, to Union, and E. C. Kemble, the founder, and at present renior Editor of The Alia California, left New Orloans Nov. 20, for a tour in the Atlantic States.

Judge Petit, of Indiana, has decided that the liquor law passed in that State last winter is unconstitutional, and has discharged these who had been arrested charged with breaking that law.

Capt. J. Everson, of Memphis. Tenn., has recently accured a patent for glass tubes to conduct water from wells and cisterus, which supercede those made of lead, iron or

The San Francisco Herald, Nev. 1, says: Mrs. Sinclaic and Mr. E. Boeth have been performing at Sagramento City during the past week with much success.

The Rousset Family have had a very successful week's regagement at Marysville, where they created quite an

Wendell Phillips lectured on Monday at Boston, on Views of Social Life in Europe, as Seen in the Dully Walks

of a Traveler.

James G. Birney, formerly an Abolition candidate for the Presidency, is suffering from an attack of paralysis at Philadelphia. Jemes Upham, Postmaster at Liberty, Me., has been ar-

rested for acting as agent of a gang of counterfeiters, to dis

THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.—Lord Abordeen has recom-tended that a pension be given to the widow of the Ett-ek Shepherd.

Mrs. Nichols, of Vermont, and Ma Fowler, of New-ork, are esseasing the State of Wiscousin in favor of e Moire Law. The daughter and granddaughter of Thomas Ritchio

The daughter and grandaughter of Hashas Antendo (savs goesip) are to be wedded during the present week to Baltimore gentlemen—rich and cleverly.

A number of females of German descent are to be seen daily at Cincinnati working as stevadores on the Miami

The Rev. T. H. Stockton lectured at Cincinnati Nov. 24,

The Rev. Mr Chapin is to preach next Sunday at Cin-Mrs. S. H. Martin, late Easton, of Cincinnati, lectures on Woman's Rights and wrongs at that city, Nov. 28.

Stephen Bosworth, an old and much respected citizen of Troy, died on Saturday.

C. L. Brace, author of Home Life in Gormany, will lecture on Friday, at Berbalo.

ture on Friday, at Bopsio.

Mr. Marc, the iron ship builder, of Blackwell, England, is building a ship of 1,000 tans.

Chas. Dickens is now on a walking excursion through tally, sustaining health, and picking up facts for future use.

Mrs. Jenkins lectured on Woman's Rights, Nov. 22 and 2 at Chillionthe, Ohio. at Chillicothe, Ohio.

Lewis A. Emery, of Herkimer, N. Y., a medium, committed suicide last week. Catherine Hayes has sent over \$35,000 to purchase an

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith is to lecture in New-Orleans on Dignity of Labor. The Rev. Mr. Chapin lectured on Temperance, Nov. 28,

Laura Keene—the beautiful and accomblished young actress—will shortly appear in this city. [Boston Mail. Dr. Dewey concluded a course of twelve lectures at St. Louis, Nov. 26.

Free. Douglas is to deliver an address during the week,

G. F. R. James and lady are at Willard's Hotel, Wash-

Mrs. Stowe has been presented with a massive ring of African gold and African workmanship, from Liberia. O. P. Beldwin lectured at the Richmond (Va.) Athenseum on Weman's Rights, Nov. 29.

E. P. Whipple lectured Nov. 28, at Diroit?

SKETCHES OF LECTURES. LECTURE BEFORE THE MECHANICS INSTI-

BY PROFESSIB JAMES HENRY.

Professor Henry delivered a lecture before the members of the Mechanics' Institute, in their Hall, No. 1 Howery,

of the Mechanics Institute, in their Hall, No. 1 Bowery, Inst evening.

The lecturer, after a few pertinent introductory thoughts upon the obligations of citizenship, proceeded to give a detailed history of the rise and progress of the useful institution before which he was lecturing, similar to the account so fully given in The Tribane, but recently, accompanied by running comments upon the efficiency of the various departments of instruction provided therein. He dwelt with special and deserved emphasis upon a recent and novel feature incorporated in the Institute, the Ladies Reading Room. One of the generally acknowledged pressing demands of our times, said he, is a more extended generous and serious culture of the female heart and mind. The feeling that there are numerous females in our midst, including that great number most properly and appropriately employed as teachers in the various schools of the City, and others who would not only derive natural recreation and amusement, but also positive and lasting benefits, by require access to its Library, led to the establishment of the Ladies' Reading Room. This measures has encountered more serious objections, and has come much negative being a failure than anything else lasting benefit, by regular access to its Library, led to the establishment of the Ladies' Reading Room. This measure has encountered more serious objections, and has come much nearer being a failure than anything else upon which the Institute has entered for some months past. Still this department has not failed—and its severest trial is believed to be already past, and this department will hereafter be described as complately successful. In connection with this topic the lecturer further remarked that the Institute will at all times be ready to each like they classes for the instruction of ladies in drawestablish day classes for the instruction of ladies in draw-

establish day classes for the instruction of sactist make accurate instruction easily accessible to all who desire it. Such classes have been established for years in the City of Peston, and with most marked and desirable effects. Our times are resonant with the echoes of Woman's Rights, and in making these proposals the Institute believes that it is offering a medium for asserting some of woman's rights which can give just umbrage to no persons whatever.

Before leaving this topic he would respectfully suggest to the Institute the propriety of establishing several additional medals and diplomas for the express oncouragement of woman in the most sistentive and important department of her numerous and appropriate labors; and as he regarded what he was now about to name as the most important of all the labors upon which the Institute may ever enter, he chose to fortify his position by additing the highest authorities known to him upon this subject. Napoleon one day said to Madana Campan: "The old sys" tems of edirection are good for nothing. What is want ing in order to train up young people properly in France!" "Mothers," said Madam Campan. This word struck the Emperor. "Right," said he, "therein "lies a complete system of education, and it must be your "endeavor, Madam, to form mothers who know how to "educate their children.

"lies a complete system of education, and it must be your cadeavor. Madem, to form mothers who know how to "cancate their children."

I propose, the refore, added Prof. Henry, that the Institute offer, for the express encouragement of good mothers, medals and diplomas for the highest excellence on their part in the physical, moral, intellectual and social training of their children. I will here publicly pledge myself to raise all the necessary funds for the practical expression of this suggestion within one month after I receive a commission to act in this matter.

Another sphere of labors which the Institute had, as the lecturer thought, most appropriately assigned to itself, was that of granting facilities and aid to to men of invantive genius, in making known their ideas and plans to the public. How much good might it not have done in this way, with simost nominal expense to itself, and often with inconceivable benefits to the most deserving of men and to the public at large. How would the great hearts of Frich, Whitney and Fullon have lesped with joy within their become, could they have been cheered and sustained in their Hercalean and immortal labors by even such little encouragement as the Institute had power to bestow. Think of the dying Fitch, wasted by a life long struggle with the most severe and exhausting labors, beholding in his mind's eye the sublime majesty of the ocean steamer, just as fully, clearly, and distinctly as its glorious vision now breaks daily upon our enraptured material eyes! See the sympathizing friend approach the bedside of the expiring martyr, and kindly inquiring what were his last requests:

"Eury me," said Fitch, "spon the banks of the Ohio, where my spirit may hereafter be cheered by the daily sight of the secamers as they glide along that fairest river of the West."

"Lord have merey on him," axelaimed his heartbroken

where my spirit may be called along that fairest river of the West."

"Lord have merey on him," exclaimed his heartbroken friend, "he is as mad as ever!"

Think of Failon potently, yet fruitlessly, seeking, though many wanty and exhausting days, one hour a in terrors with Napoleon the Great, and think, too, of his constant releaff by the Emperor's everlasting. Bah! an intrigue. Oh! who could calculate the results that while have followed had one hour a audience become granted Failon. In less time than be the hourses had simplored to describe the corneaty single interview, these master spirits would have durient the means of hidding the Channel and the whole corne of European aroms in the last time that he would have been a few channel.

Think is an of that some Failon, after a postumed along with the or of the aroms of European aroms in the last time of the Channel and the cornel and the some Edward after a postumed along with the or of the aroms of his aroms of the same and the last and the

In 1818, by a patient and alaborate report of a thousand for if the institute, which report received the instruction of its them distinguished. President, Prof. J. Majes, and of other genetication of the highest responsibility of extendite attainment, the lasticula toric a prominent met and hading ports the attempt properly to have greatened that day in the present hour the institute has oncer about that day in the present hour the institute has oncer about done that idea, but on the contrary has felt the highest profilection in granting to the originator of that idea every possible aid in his heroic and persevaring attempt to confer further benefits upon this magnificent City, already so deeply indicated to like for the scientific accuracy of his earlier labors. But who, it would be asked, it this laborious inventor, whose early labors had laid ocen a whole city, and that city New York itself, under such last ling obligations? He was John Raodail, Jr., Civil Eagineer, a friend and pupil of Do Witt, and forty years known and recognized as the most accomplished chief of that noble department of the public service to which he has devoted his life.

In the rapid survey which had just been made, all had noticed that the leading functions of the Institute were strictly educational. It was a most valuable public school or seminary, and as such was justiy entitled to that wise and fostering care which the long and well-established pelicy of this State had over accorded to kindred institutions; and it was hoped and believed that, before the menth or December, 1834, the Mechanics Institute of the City of New York, would be numbered among those institutions which were permanently endowed by the State.

The lecturer closed with some flatoring indications of the spheres of public activity to which members of the Institute might expect to be called, including the Mayorally of the City, in pursuance of the precedent of the election of Westervelt, the Mechanic, to that position, and series eloquent apostrophic aliasions to trath without regard to existing projudices. The Gots glory would be most earely promoted.

The next factors of Dr. Foster's instructive courses an announced for Wednesday evening next.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE ENICKERSOCKER.

The December number of this stannch old major closes the Forty Second Volume, and with new and a larged arrangements, the next volume bids for to preven still greater claims on the partiality of the public, a have hitherto distinguished its brilliant career. The stofrankly avows his belief that "no journalist in America" a greater number of familiar, cordial genist, substances correspondents" than himself; and as a consequence insgezine is always overflowing with the good thing a have been longing to get printed from every quarter of country. A unique feature recently introduced he so successful that it calls out innumerable contribution to the lovers of bright witted children everywhere. The the report of juvenile gossip, which gives so many pique specimens of precedious repartee. Here are one or too

"A little fellow, weeping most pitcously, we wide interrupted by some amusing occurrence. He hadely cries for a moment; there was a straggle between mile and tears; the train of thought was boken; "Ma's all he resuming his snuffle, and wishing to have his ery or "Ma-ugh! ugh! ugh! schat was I crying about jumps?"

"I have a youngster who takes after his mother each to have always been, since he mained any control of hive nacular, projects to old saying occasionally. When between the control of the saying occasionally. When between the control of the had been reading the stary of a mah, as related in some of his little books. After his permaint, as my monner with him was, I questioned him about to ascertain how much of it he had remembered. His citation was very accurate until this question was proposed. What did Jouah do after his delivery from the fash! Why, Papa," said he, "I don't exactly remember, but suspect he washed off," and then "put for Nincos!"
"A hright little girl, four years of age, was relieved.

THE AUDIENCE

BY CLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Last evening, Dr. Hohnes delivered a lecture on the above subject, at the Brooklyn Institute, before a crowded audience, who received his address with many marks of appreciation and favor. He said: It is a rather free and easy mede of proceeding, for a lecturer to take his constituency for his subject. A planter, about to purchase a slave may examine him as closely as he picases; but for the object of sale to open the month and punch the ribs of the huyer, would be considered somewhat unusual. Yet, I think, the lecturer might undertake to analyze his audience in a quiet way and with a soft clove. Boxers, before setting its, shake hands in a friendly way; if the audience like the move, as a spiritual expression of their approval,

the lecturer is making up his mind about the audience; he is not necessarily nervous; a man who has some such indisputable truth to ersert as that man is a rational animal, or this is an age of progress, need not be much flurried in attering it, even before that great polypus each of whose limbs is a human being. The audience is like the night blooming ceres, which opens between 7 and 8 in the evening, and fades before morning; there may be other flowers and other audiences, but this one never. Audiences differ according to the regard in cities they are gay; in the country they

ences, but this one never. Audiences differ according to their places; in cities they are gay; in the country they keep a silence prefound enough to make the lecturer's hair turn-gray; there, too, a couple of cents each will pay fer the candles and the lecturer, which is somewhat cheaper than a first class menkey and hand organ. There are four classes without which there is no audience, the appreciating listener, the resisting listener, the newspaper critic, and the man that goes out. The first is generally a young and pretty female, but not haways. The lecturer is drawn by intellectual sympathy to this listener, but there is a terrible counterpoise in the resisting listener; he is always a maic, and his face is a perpetual negation of all you assort. The lecturer books on him because he cannet help it; but there is no use in trying to impress one who has no nervous system, or a

to a vice of memory of the second of the control of

and false by the President, who remarked he had

LECTURE ON GEOLOGY.

BY THE BEV. R. S. FOSTER, D. D.

suspect he washed off, and then 'put for Niacce !"

"A bright little girl, four years of age, was riding in the country with her uncle a short time since, when, in passiful for a farm yard, they saw a peacock: 'Ol' look! look! look! said the little girl; 'see the pretty hird!' 'Yes' said her uncle, but without stopping. 'But stop the hore said her uncle, but without stopping. 'But stop the hore runcle! I want to look at him longer, 'said ittle Mary, 'can't now,' said he! 'I'm in a hurry.' Mary his stated moment, then giving her doll, which she held in her hand a toss to the side of the road. 'There, Uacle Eb.,' said the 'you get out and pick up my baby, while I look at the bird!' Was n't that rather 'cute' for a little girl of for

"Gur 'dear little boy, who delights in the mysteries 'etraight lines, pot hooks, and hangers,' has been in habit of attending Methodist meetings where the preasworthly practices Lawrie Todd's theory of extempore more, with no other guide before him but the open Sentures. Jimmy was induced by a friend, the other Sand to attend a church of another denomination, where to attend a curren of abouter denomination, where carefully written sermon was read to the congregation of his return, after much thought, he broke out: 'Mat is Mr. B.—do n't preach out of the Bible!' 'Not out the Bible, my child?' 'No, Ma, he preaches out of a written and the serious of the Bible of th

A correspondent quaintly relates an interview, "long time ago," with the late Willis Gaylord Clark, whose memor will ever be green in the hearts of his friends;

cace in a quiet way and with a soft glove. Boxers, before setting tes, shake hands in a friendly way; if the audionee like the move, as a spiritual expression of their approval. I would ask them to knock on the next hard object at hand. Applance.] The process I mean to pursue will be found inchensive, if not exhibitating. Dr. Holmes here detailed his experience as a lecturer. Last season he had delivered 71 lectures, which he classified. Some were delivered in small and some in large communities. He sketched in a ludicrous style some of the incidents attending their delivery. Let us the centinued) begin with definitions, and see in what an audience consists. It is said, trea collegium factual—three make a college; but to make an audience, two and a half are enough—a man, a woman, and a bey. This is the theoretical number; but practically we may multiple by 10 or 100. It is no small matter to make an audience feel as a single person, but tight squeezing is very useful in bringing out the sensibilities. Before the lecturer appears the audience is in the expectant state; then there is a little bastle, the lecturer enters, his lecture main head, a lozenge in his mouth, and perhaps his kent to, naless he has learned by practice to keep it where it agent to be. He is examined by the audience; see all ke and some dislike him for no other reason except that material struction and repulsion which cannot be controlled. The first judgment is a great doal, and a well modelated voice cannot fail to please. While the audience are making up their minds about the audience; he is not necessarily nervous; a man who has some such indispetable truth to assert as that man is a radional sained, or this is an age of progress, need "Hoved Willis Gaylord Ciark; and if you will pados a bit of personal history, I want to tell you of my first is terview with "Ollapod," simply because I love to recall his elegance and beauty, and his high sense of courtesy as

"In 1833 or '4, I was the greenest country boy in the benatiful Country of Bucks, in Pennsylvania, where a decaying Quackerism, having run its principles into projection and its faith to traditions, was preaching a crassle of the 'spirit' against reason. Substituting ruleness for plainness, and ignorance for innocence, it had succeeded it transforming the rusticity into vulgarity, and in peopling that land of beauty with a set of religiouists in whom hostility to art and the cultivation of beauty had become chronic.

chrone.

"So I was propelled through youth, by the out side pressure of false conditions, and the inward riot of a nature glowing like the tropics; and these converging forces kept me in a perpetual 'spin round' in their internal focus, somewhat on the principle of a reacting water wheel.

"From the midst of these 'outwards, once on a time, I went to see Willis Gaylord Clark, then editor of The Philodelphia Gazette. I remember the clothes I wore, and how I arranged and brushed them to 'take off' the country, but it would sit k to them. That gray, linsey woodsay coster, made capacious to invite growth, with huge pockets cutside for chestnuts and apples, and thick woolen mittens, trowsers of the same material, rough inside as a rasp, to promote counter irritation and dilute the blood, made of ample dimensions, with tucks, so as to last for Sundays two winters, and for 'common,' indefinitely, a waist coard somewhat short but wide, to compensate, with staring, browning ures, big and bold, as a compromise with the gravity of the color; commondious hide boots, heavy and hob analed emitting a compound odor of leather and grease, when nearthe fire; a wool hat of aspiring crown and disinative brim, and a shilling cotton bandams, to display on occasions of emotion.

"So attired, I went to the City of Brotherly Love, with him because he cannot help it; but there is no use in trying to impress one who has no nervous system, or a nervous system which you cannot get at. The reporters are generally either friendly or indifferent; yet being five minutes in a room is not enough to enable one to report all that is said; and sometimes when a manuscript is lent, in which are passages marked "not to be read," the lecturer is next morning gratified by finding in print those portions which he considered too trashy to be spoken before his audience. The critic is harder to deal with; every well appointed paper has a competent one, but when the work is left to a chance correspondent, it is poorly done. Sometimes a pleasing lecture is objected to as not being practical—but it would be a blessing to the American people to get rid, for an hour, of that old man of the sea who aticks so constantly on their shoulders—their practical disposition. As to the fourth class, there are some people who must go out, such as those who are under

brim, and a shilling cotton bandanns, to display on occasions of emotion.

"So attired, I went to the City of Brotherly Love, with ferty pairs of chickens, six tarkeys and two operations, the latter harpconed in the hen roost with the pitch fock, at their carcases, otherwise contraband, to be sold to pay for their depredations,) with this provender to sell on account of my guardian, and a poem in those trowers pockets to exhibit on my own account. I went. The marketing sold, not to the best advantage either, for the poem and Mr. Clark were in my mind. I called at the office, inquired for the editor, stated that, my business was 'personal and private,' and was undered into the sanctum, amid the smiles of clerks and others.

of clerks and others.
"Mr. Clark was alone, and deeply absorbed; and the "Mr. Clark was slone, and deeply absorbed, and seem was I, in the presence of a real live poet. I slid quietly of to half the nearest chair, holding my wood hat between my knees, and the bandanna in my hand, tremblingly availed him to lock up. He did so in a few moments, and the peasive, almost melancholy beauty of his face lit up will a faint smile as he saw the rustle apparition. I was all eye. sive, almost inclancholy beauty of his face lit up with a faint smile as he saw the rustic apparition. I was all eye, for there sat the man who edited 'our paper,' and writh verses I had cried over in the barn and the corn-field, as tried to limitate, on Sunday mornings when our folks he gene to church. My carnestness, I suppose, interested him. He did not baugh, as I feared, but gently said:

"Do you wish to see me, Sir!"
"I said 'Yen.' And I trembled, and my eyes filled is spite of myself. 'I come to ask your advice about som verres I have written.

"You write verses, do you!" he said, pleasantly; ast added: 'It is poor business."

"Not if I could write such as yours,' I replied.

"Perhaps you may,' said he. 'Allow me to see your. What do you call them!"

"The Home of the Poets,' said I, handing him the paper; fit was substantial foolscap, well tumbled.)

"Poets have no home on earth,' he said; and the ter rible pathos thrilled me like an arrow.

"I have made their home in heaven.' I said; and I have given them a superior place, for I think exaited natures must reach a higher place in whatever sphere they attein to.'

"He looked at me steadily a moment, and then read the

owing to the lecture being standard and ascen people go out at a lecture of histown. The conclusion was that the habit was owing to a congenital disproportion, the mind of the goer-out being able to contain only half a lecture—so he went when his mind was full. As the hour of the audience's existence advances, it manifests various diseases, the chief of which is care; the merchant thinks of his loses, the mother of her baby—then the best resource is to tell a story. Toward the close of the hour a new element appears in the audience—hope; it was always known, but now it is better realized, that the lecture must have an end. Woman is the best listener—wencae, of whom the American traveler, Ledyard, beautifully says, that in all his wanderings her kindness never fieled him. An andience must hear a lecture in a proper spirit to get the good out of it; no lecture can be a perfect production to suit every taste, but every lecturer should exercise on the hearer's mind a stimulant power, urging him to improve its suggestions for his own behoof.

have given them a superior phase, for I times state to the tures must reach a higher phase in whatever sphere they attein to.

"He looked at me steadily a moment, and then read the poem of thirty verses twice over, during which I watched his face, so pale, with such deep lines of thought and suffering; a nature so purely emetional forced into a sphere wholly executive, fitted to dream and glow, but compells to work and suffer, until my heart went out to him win bound. Finishing the poem, he said:

"My young friend, Nature made you a poet; there no denying that; and it will puzzle man to unmake readily be not to the publish it."

"Thank you, said I, as well as I could. I do not was to publish it." Then he handed me some of his own manuscripts, which I read, and I passed a never to be forgotted to the publish it. Then he handed me some of his own manuscripts, which I read, and I passed a never to be forgotted hour or two wish him. I recar to it always with the greatest pleasure: it was so mobile in him to so receive a great gawky boy, and read his crude rhymes. And a thousand times since, when the 'promise' of life has turned to aches, and the victory seemed not worth the batts. I have recurred to that interview, and resolved to struggle. Her Mr. Clark, threw the rhymes into my desk with hundred of others, plunged into commerce and reform graduate through Quakerism to some spiritual faith, but rejected and disbelieved my grif of poesy, jecarcely believed any of the poesy, jecarcely believed and then the rhyming impulse carries me out of trade and all tunnit' to the sweet, still places, far inward and upward."

The "Up River Correspondent" has shifted his winter scenes does not appear to have dimmed his fancy or

quarters to the City, but his removal from favorite repaired his faculty of graphic description, if we may jobs from the picture of ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RESPECTABLE CITIESA

LECTURE ON GEOLOGY.

The third beture of Foster's course on Geology was delivered in the Greenest Methodist Episcopal Church, on Wednerday evening. The beturer commenced by stating the difference between stratified and unstratified rocks. All earthy matter, whether solid or disintegrated as in sand pebbles, &c was classed as rock by geologists. The unstratified rock, which was grantic, was of ignocoss formation, while the stratified was of the approach formation. All rocks in the beds of seas or rivers were of the stratified class. They were formed by the accumulation of debrie, shells, &c., in lamela. The amount of these stratifications was, under some waters, as thick as ten miles. Mr. Richardson thought the estimate might safely be extended to thirteen miles. The lecturer then proceeded to class the various rocks of the earth into the grantic, the prinary or metamorphic, the silurien, the devenian, the coal measures, the secondary, lower colite, colite, crataceous, tertiary, superficial, &c. The question would no doubt arise: How did geologists ascertain the depth of these various stratified rocks. He would answer that it was thy aquacous measurement. The rocks of the Niagara River were cited for illustration, and a diagram was arranged to indicate the mode and reliability of measurements. With this the theory of stratification was made plain to the most unacleatific mind. It would have been impossible to measure very far down—even Artesian borings going to but a small catent, comparatively—but for the aid of cartiquakes. These, by their uphearings, had broken up into rocks from their grantic foundation to the superficial summit, and caused the outcroppings of the mountain rocks; and thus opportunities for accurate measurement were afforded. The irregularity of the distributions of the various classes of rocks throughout the endocated water and the contractive these.

The processes of the subscripts of the distributions of the various classes of resultant to work a subscript of the subscript of the distribut from the picture of

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RESPECTABLE CITIESS.

He goes to market every meeting, where the same butcher who has supplied him for fifty years, and sho five is still fresh and ready, as if the raw ment and may of blood gave health, welcomes him in his white spream of blood gave health, welcomes him in his white spream of the marbed beef lies stretched on the counter, is has reserved the choiceout parts and tenderloins for him of respected and valued customer. It does the batch good to see him come in the early morning with his good to see him come in the early morning with his rim his hand, and very hearty are their congratuation, white there is a treatment and a sweethers, and a clear where there is the early website and show white there is a treatment and a meeting, and clear white there is a treatment of heavy and and colour fifther with the whole of heathers. The servent of thouse will do when there is butches; The servent of thouse will do not a heat of the him to be the colour of heathers and colour the product of the servent of the colour of the servent of the colour of the product and point in the old market of the servent of the colour of the co